Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

Successful Farming.—The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced in the world as a day-laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay, and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and, after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

Railroads.—There are 3,319 miles of railroad constructed and in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of about eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average revenue of about five and a half per cent. 1,802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routes examined, nearly ten thousand.

Good Revenue.—It is stated that the British government derives from the single article of tobacco, an annual revenue of about three million pounds. In 1839 it exceeded this sum 495,686*l*, amounting to nearly seventeen millions of dollars!

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey:

Martin Van Buren.—Conquered by a "coward;" outran by a man "in an iron cage;" vanquished by a "petticoat General," and soundly beaten by an "old Granny."

Captions of the Laws

Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session in 1840—41.

1. To compel the militia officers to hold their commissions three years.

2 Authorising the Governor to appoint an agent in the county of Macon or Cherokee. [To collect the money due on bonds for Cherokee lands, and to attend to the interests of the state in those lands; and to receive, as a compensation for his services, three per cent. commissions on the monies collected.]

3 Amending the revised statue, entitled an act providing for the appointment of electors to vote for President of the United States. [Provides that the election shall hereafter be held on the 1st Monday in November; that the sheriffs shall make returns thereof to the Governor in ten days thereafter; and that the Governor shall publish the result in three days after the returns are received, in one of the public gazettes in the city of Raleigh.]

4 For the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road company. Guarantees the faith and credit of the state for a loan to the company of $300,000, to be paid six in instalments of $50,000 each, annually, commencing on the 1st January, 1842; the interest on which to be paid semi-annually; and for the purpose of indemnifying and saving the state, as security for the loan, from loss, all the estate of the company, real and personal, is to be mortgaged to the state. In case of failure of said company to pay semi-annually, the interest as aforesaid, the Governor shall apply to the Court of Equity for Wake county, for a sequestration of the receipts on the road, and the appointment of receivers, who shall collect the same and apply them to the payment of the said interest; and in case of failure to pay the principal, the Governor to cause the mortgage to be foreclosed, and the estate by it conveyed, sold to save the state from loss or damage. And the Legislature may appoint a committee to examine into the situation of the company, and cause the foreclosure of the mortgage whenever they think proper.

5 An act to prevent the cutting timber into the rivers of Cherokee county.

6 To secure title and grant jurisdiction over a tract of land on Body's island.

7 Giving longer time to register grants of land in this state, deeds of meene conveyance, and powers of attorney. [Provides that they may, within two years after the passage of this act, be admitted to registration, under such rules as are already provided by law.

8 To amend an act of 1829, entitled an act to authorise the justices of Iredell county to purchase a tract of land for the purpose of erecting thereon a poor house, &c. [Repeals so much of 2nd section as requires selection of said tract within ten miles of Statesville.

9 Changing the time of holding the county courts of Camden. [To be held hereafter on the second Monday in June, September, December and March.

10 Regulating the time of holding the Superior Court of Moore, at its next ensuing term. [To be opened and held on third Monday in February, and continue for two weeks.

11 To amend an act concerning the seat of government and public buildings. [Directs the appointment by the board of public buildings, of a person to take charge of the ground and public buildings of the capital square.

12 To expedite legal progress. [Provides that when a bill or petition is filed in equity, alleging that some of the defendants are non-residents, the clerk shall, if required by the planitiff, advertise six weeks in some gazette of the state, as now required when so ordered by the county court.

13 For the more convenient administration of justice in the country of Burke. [Provides for drawing five magistrates to hold court.

14 To provide for the more convenient administration of justice in the counties of Warren and Franklin. [Provides that when the jurors are drawn, five magistrates shall also be drawn to hold the court.

15 Repealing the act relating to the public road in Buncombe county.

16 Amending the revised statute concerning Registers. [Authorises the county courts to require Registers to appear with their books at certain times and places, and on their failure to comply, subjects them to indictment.

17 To lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly. [By the division of Montgomery county. The rivers Peedee and Yadkin are to form the dividing line, and the Southern part to form the new county.

18 To make elections uniform throughout the state, &c. [Provides that the elections for members of Assembly, for Governor, and members of Congress, shall take place on the Thursday in August, in all the counties of the state, in the several years in which they are now directed to be held.

19 To attach a part of Iredell to Wilkes county.

20 Concerning the collection of fines and costs from free negroes and free persons of color. [Repeals so much of the act of 1838-'39, to amend the 58th chapter of the revised statutes, entitled "insolvent debtors," as extends to free negroes, or free persons of color.

21 Giving to the county court of Cherokee jurisdiction over the state road in said county.

22 To amend the 22nd section of an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning pilots and commissioners of navigation. [Provides that five commissioners from Wilmington and one from Smithville, shall be elected by the people, to whom the power of the county courts concerning pilotage, shall be transferred.

23 To amend an act of 1838, laying off a road from Burnsville, Yancy county, to the Tennessee line. [Appoints a new board of commissioners.

24 Laying off and establishing a new county by the name of Cleveland, out of portions of Lincoln and Rutherford.

25 To regulate the jury in the county of Burke.

26 Amending the 53d chapter of the revised statute, concerning the Governor. [Prescribes the manner of making returns of the election for Governor hereafter.

27 To lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, out of portions of Burke and Wilkes.

28 To amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners. [Allows a fee of five dollars for every inquest over and above what may be allowed by county court for burial expenses.

29 To lay off and establish a road down the Blue Ridge, from the line of the county of Yancy, to Turkey Cove Creek in Burke county. [Appropriates $1000; $500 of which is subject to the condition, that the people of those counties perform $500 worth of work on said road.

30 Giving the county of Cherokee a Superior Court of Law and Equity.

31 For the better regulation of the County Courts of Cumberland.

32 To amend the revised statute entitled an act concerning the appointment of guardians, and the management of orphans and their estates. [Provides that it shall be the duty of Courts, when they appoint guardians, to commit the orphan's person and education to one, and his estate to another person, when they deem it proper; and the court may fix the yearly allowance for his support and education; and court, upon petition, may take the custody of orphan's person from the hands of any general guardian now appointed.

33 Providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. [Any such person wishing to be restored shall 1st, file his petition in Superior Court: 2nd. the Clerk shall advertise the substance thereof at the Court House door three months; and 3d., upon hearing, Court may decree his restoration. No petition shall be filed in less time than 4 years after conviction, and it must be in the county where the indictment was found.

34 Supplementary to an act passed in 1839, chapter 30, to amend the inspection laws. [Prescribes a penalty of $100 on inspectors of saw mill lumber for inspecting by any rule different from those prescribed in act of 1839.

35 In favor of poor debtors. [Provides that any person having a family, shall be entitled to have one cow and calf, two barrels of corn and 50lbs. bacon, pork or beef, or 1 barrel of fish, exempt from execution—but not against debts contracted previous to 1st March 1841.

36 To amend an act of last session authorising the making a Turnpike road in Haywood. [Appoints two additional commissioners, increases the capital to six thousand dollars, and authorises that the road shall commence at John B. Allisons, and run through Cashe's Valley to the S. Carolina line.

37 To authorise the laying off and establishing a turnpike road from Laxton Lynch's, in Rutherford county, to the widow Sails', in Buncombe. [Commissioners to open books of subscription, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, in shares of $50 each, as the capital stock of a company, for the purpose of making the road, and incorporates the company; and authorises a subscription for fifty shares by the state.

38 To amend an act of the last session of the General Assembly, to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and Main Yadkin Rivers.

39 Giving the county of Henderson a Superior Court of Law and Equity.

40 To repeal in part, an act concerning bills, bonds and promissory notes.—[Repeals so much of the 18th section, as fixes the rate of damages on protested bills drawn or endorsed in this state upon any person or corporation out of the state, except in Louisiana, at 6 per cent. on the principal sum; and fixes the damages at three per cent.

41 To change the time of holding the county courts of Lincoln. [To be hereafter held on the first Monday in June and December.

42 To protect the interests of lessors. [Provides that when a lessee of land agrees to pay a part of his crop for rent, it shall be exempt from execution and from the lien of all other debts.

43 To repeal an act of 1831, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore.

44 Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell.

45 In favor of the Princess Anne and Kempsville Canal company. [Authorises said companies to clear out Currituck Sound, and gives them, in consideration of said improvement, the exclusive privilege of navigating said sound with steamboats for 25 years.

46 To prevent free persons of color from carrying fire arms. [Makes it an indictable offence.

47 Making an appropriation for completing the capitol of the state, and for other purposes. [Appropriates two thousand dollars for the completion of the unfinished rooms, furniture, &c; also the further sum of $9.374 40 to pay outstanding debts; and authorises the treasurer to pay the amount of the bonds given by the commissioners for money borrowed from the bank of the state.

48 Fixing the times at which the Superior Courts of Law and Equity shall be held hereafter in the several counties composing the seventh Judical Circuit.

49 Supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Cleveland.

50 To enable the commissioners of Raleigh to appoint trustees of the Rex Hospital fund, and to erect such trustees into a body corporate, and for other purposes.

51 To amend the revised statute for preventing frauds and fraudulent conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof. [Provides that no person shall be hereafter held or taken to be a purchaser for good consideration, within the meaning of the second section of said statute, except he who shall have purchased for the full value thereof, of lands, &c. without notice before and at the time of his purchase of the conveyance, charge, lease or incumbrance by him alleged to have been made for intent to defraud; and that possession taken by persons claiming under such alleged fraudulent conveyance, &c. shall be notice in law of the same. Also declares that no gift or voluntary settlement of property, if sufficient property be retained by the donor to pay all his debts then due, shall be considered fraudulent.

52 For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. [Provides that the nett annual income of the Literary Fund (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this state in ratio of their federal population. The County Courts of counties which have voted for schools, shall, at the first term after 1st January, every year, appoint not less than five nor more than ten superintendents of common schools, who shall assemble within fifteen days, at the Clerk's office, and appoint one of their number chairman, who may be required to give bond, and be allowed five per cent. of the monies that may pass through his hands as a compensation for his trouble; and the Clerk County Court shall be clerk *ex officio* of the board. The share of the Literary fund to which each county shall be entitled, shall be due and payable to the chairman of the board of superintendents the 1st September in each and every year; *provided, however*, that before such distribution shall be had, the payments that have been made to the counties under act of 1838, shall be added to the nett annual income in the treasury; and the amount each county has received, shall be deducted from its share. The County Courts of every county are authorised to levy a tax, in the same manner that other county taxes are levied, not to exceed one half the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; to be collected by sheriff and paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents.

The board of superintendents shall, within three months after their appointment, lay off their counties into school districts, and number the same, in such form and size as they may think best, and within one month thereafter, the freemen of the district entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, shall elect three men as a school committee, to hold the office one year, and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders to conduct said elections; and each school committee shall have and exercise the powers of a body corporate. They shall select and purchase a site for, and cause a school house to be erected, to be paid for out of such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for the purpose. They shall, in one month after their appointment, report, in writing, to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number and names of the white children in their district, of 5 and under 21 years of age; and all under the age of 21 shall be permitted to receive instruction in said schools. They shall have power to visit the school, and perform all such duties as may be necessary to its successful operation.

The school fund shall be distributed among the districts in the ratio of the number of teachers required. The school committee shall make report annually to the board of superintendents; and the chairman of the board shall annually make a report of the state and operations of the schools, to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or such officer as may be appointed to manage said—and he shall make two copies of the financial part of the report; one to be filed with the clerk, and the other put up in the court house. The act also provides, that the sheriffs shall, at the next election for members of Congress, in those counties which voted "no schools" under the act of 1838, open polls again for school or no school, and make returns to the Governor and County Courts; and the County Courts shall take no action on the subject in those counties until the people shall have voted *for* the system; and any of said counties voting for schools shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges as in the counties that have already adopted the system. The shares to which the counties rejecting it, would be emitled to be invested in some profitable stock loaned out. Any superintendent, committeeman, or clerk, refusing or neglecting to perform his duty, after accepting the appointment, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars. Counties which have collected taxes under the act of 1838, upon complying with the other provisions of said act, may, at any time before the 1st September, draw from the Literary Fund, as an advancement, the amount to which they may be entitled under said act.

53 To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

54 Concerning the Superior Courts of Hyde, Northampton and Davie. [Clerks shall not issue certificates to Judges of said courts until 4 o'clock on Thursday evening in each court week.

55 Altering the mode of drawing jurors for the Superior Court of Rutherford county.

56 To encourage the destruction of wolves in the county of Haywood.

57 To alter the time of holding the Superior and County courts of Carteret.

58 To amend the 1st section of an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning pilots and commissioners of navigation. [No vessel entering Cape Fear, either by the old Bar or New Inlet, under 40 tons burthen; no steam boat belonging to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and no vessel coming for harbor, shall be compelled to take a pilot.

59 Regulating the measurement of ton and square timber and saw mill lumber. [To be measured by superficial or board measure, and penalty of ten dollars for violation of this provision. Counties of Tyrrel, Washington, Gates, Bertie, Chowan and Northampton, exempt from the provisions of this act.

60 To provide for the election of certain militia officers. [Adjutant General to issue orders commanding the election of Major General of the 5th division, and Brigadier General of the 15th brigade.

61 Relating to vagrants. [Provides that idle persons who attempt to support themselves by gaming, or other undue means, shall be subject to be brought before a magistrate, on his warrant, who shall bind them to court, or imprison them, on their failing to give security, until the next County Court, which shall proceed to try the offenders, and on conviction, imprison them 20 days; and the punishment may be repeated as often as the persons may be guilty.

62 To repeal a part of the 18th section of the revised statute concerning the Supreme Court. [Authorises the Judges of the Court to appoint a *marshal*, who shall attend upon its sessions in place of the sheriff of Wake.

63 To amend the 58th chapter of the revised statutes, entitled "insolvent debtors." [Provides that any person who now is, or may hereafter be confined in jail by virtue of a judgment in any action for damages to another, or for failing to give bound or to pay the amount required for the maintenance of bastard children, may be discharged in twenty days, under rules prescribed for the discharge of debtors.

64 To amend an act entitled an act to amend the fifty-eighth chapter of the revised statutes, entitled 'Insolvent Debtors.' [The persons for whose benefit the act was passed, are required to give notice in writing to the clerk of the court by which the fine was impossed.

65 To amend the revised statute, entitled an act to drain the swamp lands of this state, and to create a fund for common schools. [Authorises President and Directors to employ counsel to defend the title of the state to said lands in dispute, and make compromise with the claimants, so as to secure the state an indefeasible right.

66 Authorising the making a turnpike road in the county of Henderson. [Capital $2000, in shares of 20 dollars each.

67 Concerning jurors in Yancy county.

68 Incorporating Orr Lodge, at Washington, in the county of Beaufort.

69 Amending an act passed 1818, to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington, and for other purposes.

70 To abolish the fair at or near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

71 To amend an act passed 1838-'9, to authorise A. R. S. Hunter, of Cherokee, to remove his bridge.

72 To fix the location of the town of Hendersonville, in Cherokee county. [To be decided by the vote of the people.

73 To incorporate the town of Henderson.

74 To enlarge the limits of the town of Wadesborough.

75 Directing the conveyance of the commons adjoining the town of Murphy, to the chairman of the county court of Cherokee.

76 Incorporating the trustees of Hopewell Academy, in Edgecomb.

77 To repeal an act of 1829, '30, to appoint a committee of finance for the county of Richmond.

78 To incorporate a light artillery company in the town of Newbern.

79 Incorporating the Greensborough guards.

80 To incorporate the Concord Manufacturing company. [The capital of said company shall be not less than $30,000 nor more than $100,000 dollars; and makes the private property of the stockholders liable for debts of the corporation.

81 To incorporate the trustees of Asheville Female Academy.

82 To incorporate the Raleigh Mechanics' Association.

83 To authorise the Weldon toll bridge company to subscribe their stock to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road company, and for other purposes.

84 Repealing an act directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, as far as respects the county of Randolph.

85 Providing for the better government and regulation of the town of Murfreesborough.

86 Incorporating the Little River Manufacturing company, in Cumberland county. [Capital stock $40,000, shares of 500 dollars each, and private property of stockholders liable for debts of the company.

87 Incorporating the town of Asheville

88 Appointing commissioners for the town of Kenansville, in Duplin.

89 Compelling the militia officers of Mecklenburg county to drill three days in each and every year.

90 To incorporate the Salisbury Manufacturing company. [Capital $300,000, and binds the private property of the stockholders for its debts.]

91 *Incorporating the stockholders of the boarding house of the Asheville Female Academy.*

92 To divide the militia of Ashe county into three regiments.

93 To incorporate Cross Creek Manufacturing company—with a capital of forty shares of one thousand dollars each, and making the private property of stockholders liable.

94 To establish a female literary institution in the county of Robeson.

95 To incorporate the light infantry company in the town of Edenton.

96 Supplemental to an act establishing the county of Stanly.

97 To incorporate the trustees of Fairfield Academy, in Orange county.

98 Concerning jurors in Cherokee county.

99 Concerning jurors in Burke.

100 To revive an act of 1835, authorizing David F. Sawyer to make a road.

101 To extend the time of holding the next term of the Superior Court for Cumberland.

102 To incorporate the Franklin Library society in Fayetteville.

103 Supplementary to an act concerning the draining of swamp lands. [Court shall order jury to lay off ditch to stream mentioned in petition, though it be in another county.

104 Supplemental to an act of the present session authorising the Governor to appoint an agent to collect the bonds for Cherokee lands. [Provides for cases in which bonds may be lost or destroyed.

105 To amend the 102d chapter of the revised statutes to provide for the collection and management of a revenue. [Sheriffs returns of taxes to include list of unlisted property.

106 To incorporate the town of Rutherfordton.

107 To authorize the making a turnpikd road from Gatesville to the Chowan river, and to incorporate a company for that purpose. [Capital $4000.

108 To purchase a library. [Annual appropriation heretofore made by resolution of 300 dollars for the increase of the public library of the state is re-enacted; and Judges of the Supreme Court appointed as trustees of the library.

109 To incorporate the Beaver Creek Manufacturing company in Cumberland county.

110 To amend the revised statutes concerning last wills and testaments. [Requires wills, in writing, conveying personal, to be executed with the same formalities as wills conveying real estate; but not to affect nuncupative wills.

111 To prevent the transportation of slaves upon rail roads and steamboats or stage coaches, without written permission from their owners. [Imposes a penalty

of 1838, and makes the owners of such means of conveyance, liable for the value of any slave who may escape by being transported in violation of this provision.

112 To protect churches. [Persons defacing any monument attached to a church or the church itself, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

113 To incorporate the Union Institute Library society.

114 To incorporate the North Carolina Land and Mining company.

115 To incorporate the Hembric Turnpike company in the county of Cherokee.

116 To incorporate the trustees of the Union Institute Academy.

117 To regulate the time of holding the courts for Rutherford and Cleaveland.

118 To alter and amend the act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, passed 1836. [Repeals the 25th section of said act; and provides for the opening of books for subscription to the amount of one million of dollars, for the purpose of making a rail road from Beaufort Harbor to the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, by *individual* enterprize alone.

119 To repeal an act, entitled an act to repeal in part the thirteenth section of an act, passed in 1824, authorising the making a turnpike road in the county of Buncombe.

120 To secure the state against any and every lisbility incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same. [Guarantees the faith and credit of the state for the payment of a loan to the company of $300,000. The President and Directors of the company to make their bonds for that amount, payable to the treasurer of the state, to carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest is to be paid semi-annually; and the principal of which to be paid in equal instalments, in ten successive years, commencing on the first Monday in January 1845. But before the bonds for the loan are executed or delivered up, the company shall convey the road with all its effects and appurtenances, in trust, to the state, to secure the state against loss, and the said road shall be exempt from all other executions for debts hereafter contracted, until the bonds endorsed by the state shall be paid; and further, stockholders owning 500,000 dollars worth of stock, or any other solvent persons, shall enter into bonds payable to North Carolina, for 500,000 dollars, as security, renewable every two years; and should any such stockholder refuse to renew, there shall be breach of the bond as to him, and it shall be put in suit, and the amount due by him collected. These bonds are to indemnify the state for any loss it may sustain in consequence of its endorsement of the bonds for 500,000 dollars under the act of 1838—and the mortgage on the road, to secure it from loss in endorsing the bonds for the loan authorised by this act; and no dividend shall be declared by the company until the whole amount of both shall be fully paid. And on failure to pay interest and principal of this loan, sequestration and foreclosure to be had as is provided for in the act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh road. It is also provided, that should the stockholders not accept this act, and fail to pay the interest on the bonds under the act of 1838, the Public treasurer shall borrow money to pay the said interest.

121 To incorporate the Nantahalah Turnpike company in the counties of Macon and Cherokee.

RESOLUTIONS.

1 In favor of J. R. Siler and D. R. Lowrey.

2 In favor of Isaac Hunter.

3 In favor of R B. Davis and others, sheriffs. [Remitting fine for failing to make returns of Governor's election to the Secretary of State.

4 Authorising the removal of the map of the Cherokee lands from the county of Macon to the county of Cherokee.

5 Directing librarian to prepare catalogue.

6 In favor of Robert Woodsides, sheriff of Brunswick.

7 In favor of Samuel Terry.

8 In favor of Priscilla Goodwin.

9 For the relief of Thomas Faison and others.

10 In favor of the executor of Beverly Daniel.

11 In favor of William Young, of Macon.

12 In favor of Francis Elmore, of Macon.

13 In favor of Philip Hodnett, of Caswell.

14 Directing the Secretary of State to deposite three copies each of all the documents ordered to be printed by the Legislature, in the University.

15 In favor of W. G. Lamb.

16 In favor of the Public Treasurer. [Allowing him for $355 45 treasury notes burnt.

17 In favor of Thos. L. West.

18 In favor of Mark H. Hill.

19 In favor of Jas. Erwin.

20 In favor of Jno. S. Rosewurm.

21 In favor of Jno. L. Smith, of Haywood.

22 In favor of Jno. Davis, of Lenoir.

23 In favor of J. C Torrentine.

24 Directing a loan of ten thousand dollars to Wake Forest college.

25 In favor of Geo. E. Badger and David L. Swain. [Allowing the former $2500 as compensation for services rendered the state as counsel, and refunding to the latter $500 returned by him to the public treasurer.

26 Allowing the comptroller a fee of ten cents on each certificate of payments on entries of vacant land, to be paid by the person claiming the entry.

27 Directing the public treasurer to proceed to the speedy collection of all the bonds or notes in his office, other than Cherokee bonds.

28 For distributing one copy of the 1st Vol. of the revised statutes to each justice of the peace who may have qualified since said statutes were distributed, including those appointed at the present session.

29 In favor of Alexander and Benjamin Morrison.

30 Respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet. [Urging and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their utmost exertions in procuring an appropriation from the general government to effect the re-opening Roanoke inlet.

31 In favor of John J. Briggs.

32 In favor of Edward Benson.

33 In favor of George Little.

34 Altering the mode of drawing jurors for the Superior Courts of Rutherford county.

35 In relation to the public Domain. [Condemning any act of Congress disposing of the public lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several states; and requesting our senators and representatives to endeavor to procure the passage of a bill for an equitable division of the proceeds thereof among the states, for internal improvement, education, &c.

36 In favor of John B. Love.

37 To pay $198 69 for certain contingent expenses of the General Asembly.

38 Accepting from Hon. Edward Stanly the donation of books therein named.

39 Authorising Secretary of state to procure two cases for the use of the books in his office.

40 In favor of the door keepers.

41 In favor of J. N. Crosby.

42 Appropriating four thousand dollars for repairs to be made to the government house, out-houses, fences, &c.

43 In favor of William Stronack.

44 Authorising the Governor to employ counsel to defend titles to purchasers of lands in Cherokee county.

45 Authorising private secretary to employ servants for Governor's office.

46 Authorising the Governor to inform Mr. Frazer of New York, that he has permission to experiment in an attempt to restore the statute of Washington at his own expense.

47 Allowing Lunsford Lane, servants, $24 for waiting in Executive office.

48 In favor of certain clerks of county courts. [Releases them from fines incurred for failing to make proper returns to comptroller.

49 Directing the public treasurer to borrow such sums of money from the literary fund, and from the Banks, if necessary, as may be required to defray the expenses of the state until November 1, 1842.

Speech of T. L. Clingman,

Delivered in the Senate on the 10th Dec. in reply to Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.*

MR. SPEAKER:—I do not intend to discuss to day, the bill now before us. The Senate was kind enough to hear me not long since, at great length, on that subject. My only purpose in rising at this time, is to reply to the speech of the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard.) and while so doing, it will not be necessary for me to make any allusion whatever to the merits of the measure under consideration. The course of the senator, (Mr. Shepard,) in relation to this matter, has been a little remarkable. He is a member of the committee of internal improvement which reported the bill. The subject was discussed there, and all the details explained. After the bill was reported and printed, it remained many days on our tables. It was not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the senator was sufficiently acquainted with the proposition to be able to debate it. Nevertheless, after it was taken up and discussed by its author, the gentleman moved to postpone it for near a week. It was in vain that other senators who were prepared to submit their views, begged him to allow them to do so at once; it was in vain that I assured him no question should be taken, but that it should be postponed from day to day until he was prepared to discuss it; he seemed resolved to have the first speech against the bill, and the Senate yielded to his wishes. In the mean time it was given out and whispered abroad, that something very extraordinary was coming. One gentleman, when more than fifty miles from this place, heard that the senator would make the most interesting and wonderful speech that had been heard of in ten years, and that astounding disclosures would be made. If the effort yesterday did not come up to the public expectation, then let it be borne in mind that mankind are doomed to disappointment. If the explosion has been less dreadful than was anticipated, it is to be remembered that a mine when sprung frequently proves less destructive than its projector intended. The gentleman took it upon himself to chastise the Whigs in general, and those from the west in particular; and if the pain inflicted thereby was less severe than he designed it should be, he may perhaps consider it attributable to our insensibility rather than to the want of force in his blows.

The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, commenced by saying that he should not discuss the merits of the bill, but that he should oppose it in every form and shape in which it could be presented. He declared that he had always been an advocate of internal improvement, and that his opinions on that subject had undergone no change—that nevertheless he should oppose this measure, because the citizens of that part of the state through which the road was to pass, had behaved badly to the East. He declared that the eastern section of the state was treated like a conquered province; he declaimed against legislative tyranny as the most oppressive of all species; and said that until this was changed, he should do nothing. These are grave charges, sir, and I shall endeavor to make it appear that the facts on which he relies, are not only insufficient to establish them, but that they do not afford the slighest evidence in support of his allegations. He spoke much of the opening of the inlet at Nag's Head, and as I shall have occasion to refer frequently to that matter, in order that my views on that point may not be misunderstood. I will proceed to state those which I have entertained for several years past. A large and wealthy section of the state labors under great inconvenience, and sustains annually heavy loses from the want of an outlet to the ocean neare than Ocracoke. Such is the magnitude of the interest involved, that the removal of the evil, if it be practicable, would be a measure of sound policy and wise economy on the part of the state, and one of great benefit to a large number of its citizens. That the inlet can be opened in the manner proposed by the engineers, I do not entertain the slighest doubt; whether it will remain open, is a question of greater difficulty. So great, however, is the benefit to be derived from a successful termination of the enpterprise, compared with the loss incurred by a failure, even if the chances were less decidedly in favor of the permanent utility of the work than I now regard them, I for one should deem it right to make the attempt. If the federal government will not take the matter in hand, then the state must. This is the opinion of intelligent gentlemen in the west as far as I know it. For myself, however, I am prepared to act on the matter now. I trust, therefore, that the friends of the measure will bear this in mind. If I speak of this matter differently hereafter, and with less respect, it will be only as a political hobby, such as it has been made in this debate.

The senator alluded in a tone of complaint, to the action of the General Assembly at the last session, on this subject. The proceedings appear from the journal to be the following: When the Fayetteville and western rail road bill was under consideration,

"Mr. Speed further moved to amend by adding the following section, to wit:

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the state subscribe for three hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the Roanoke Inlet company, which shall be paid under the rules and regulations prescribed for the payment of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road."

This was rejected, only seventeen voting for it. Of the seventeen senators in its favor, nine resided in the Nag's Head district, and were, together with their constituents, directly interested in the success of the enterprize. Of the remaining eight, all Whigs, too, one resided east of Raleigh and seven in the west.—Yes, sir, though the east has a majority in this chamber, yet only one gentleman in all that region, after we except those to be directly benefitted, went for the measure. In the west, notwithstanding its remoteness and its want of information on the subject, seven voted for it. The comparison tells in our favor in the proportion of seven to one. Still we are denounced as illiberal and selfish. A motion is then made for a survey, and the appropriation is carried by western votes. The gentleman says that he was told that after a survey, the sum mentioned in the first resolution, would be voted. That survey has been made, and a report of the result has been printed and laid on our tables. It is most favorable: the engineer having come to the conclusion, from a most extensive and careful examination, that the work is entirely practicable, and may be executed at a cost of rather less than a million of dollars. What was the object of that survey, if it was not preparatory to an action in some mode? Whether it was intended that the state alone, the general government, or the two in conjunction, should undertake the enterprize, we did not know. For myself, I was prepared to vote for the very proposition that failed at the last session. The gentleman, however, did not move in the matter, and when I asked him in committee, if he had no proposition to offer, I understood him to say he should bring forward nothing. The last session was the first time at which I believe a bill was presented for the action of the state. Notwithstanding the novelty of such an undertaking in our state, and the want of accurate information concerning it, it received the support of a number of intelligent gentlemen from our section. Now, when public opinion is more favorable, nothing is proposed. If no move is made, the senator may take a full share of the blame to himself. Before asking any thing, he assumes that we will refuse, and declaims against us for political effect.

But, Mr. Speaker, to enable the Senate to decide with what propriety he complains of the west, inasmuch as I have the journal open before me, I will call your attention to a vote taken about the same time on another proposition. The bill proposed that the state should take one hundred shares in a turnpike between Rutherfordton and Asheville. It was a work which would have conferred great benefits on the western part of the state, and since the road would have intersected the Buncombe turnpike, and is one much travelled, we all believed that the stock would have yielded a handsome income. It was rejected, however, and how many do you think, sir, supported it from the east? From Raleigh eastward there was not a vote in its favor! The gentleman, himself, notwithstanding his great liberality, voted against it. Did *we* complain of this? Did *we* declare war against the east and resolve to oppose all measures for its benefit? No, sir; this is the sort of treatment which we are accustomed to receive; our propositions are most commonly voted down; a long course of such conduct on the part of the majority, has produced no ill feeling—no illiberality on our part. On the contrary, as I had occasion to show the other day, the western delegation, almost without division, went for and carried the appropriations for the rail roads, swamp lands, opening rivers and other improvements in the east. Such measures—as soon as they received a respectable support in the east—have been taken up and carried by the west. This, however, it seems, is not enough to give satisfaction. The gentleman requires us to perform every thing that is not impossible. His favorite measure is voted down by the eastern members. Instead of assailing and denouncing the authors of his discomfiture, he vents his disappointment and anger on the west, with about as much justice as the bully acted, who, after provoking a quarrel and receiving a severe drubbing, as soon as he could get on his legs, out of revenge, went home and whipped his wife.

The senator in the next place, alluded to Governor Dudley. He declared in a strong tone of censure, that instead of looking over the whole state as it became the Chief Magistrate to do, with a just regard for all its interests, he had referred the matter of opening the inlet entirely to the federal government. This amazed me, for I knew that at the last session of the General Assembly, the senator himself had introduced, or at any rate supported resolutions referring the matter over entirely to that government. This complaint of his, therefore, struck me as wholly gratuitous and unfounded. The like seems also to have occurred to the gentleman himself a moment afterwards, for he admitted that the Governor had acted right, and immediately changed his front, and attacked the Whig members of the Legislature. This, Mr. Speaker, brings me to the main argument of the gentleman. In fact, all else that he uttered seemed merely intended to prop what he appears to consider as his strong ground. Briefly stated, it is this: The Whigs have at this session elected two senators, and failed to select one of them from his portion of the state. This failure on our part, he says, proceeded from sectional hostility to that region from which he comes, and therefore, by way of retaliation, he will oppose every thing intended to benefit the west. Such is the position which has been taken, and it is to meet it chiefly, that I have risen to day. He tells us, that when he was in Congress six years since, he found both of the senators from this state opposed, or indifferent to the opening of Nag's Head.—Though he did not name them, yet he so described them, that we could not mistake as to whom he meant. He sneered at one of them, Mr. Brown, as so ignorant as to doubt whether the government had the constitutional power to erect a light house. Since I have nothing in common with Mr. Brown, I shall leave it to his democratic friends on this floor, to put up for him such defence as it may be deemed expedient or practicable to make. He said that the other, Mr. Mangum, was so wrapt up in Mr. Calhoun's mistification, that "he had neither time nor sense" to attend to the interest of the state. Whether Mr. Mangum's indifference to Nag's Head arose from his strong desire at that time to reduce the expenses of the general government to the lowest point, and thereby bring down the tariff, or whether he was governed by other reasons, I shall not pretend to inquire; nor shall I, at this time, undertake to defend his former course in relation to this or any other public measure.

If, Mr. Speaker, I am not greatly deceived, the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, in the caucus of which he speaks, voted on the first ballot for Mr Mangum. I ask if he did not do so? [Mr. Shepard said he did.] Then, sir, it seems that in a meeting called to ascertain who was most acceptable to the majority, the gentleman, with a full knowledge of all Mr. Mangum's past acts of which he complains, voted for him in the first instance himself, and subsequently did so in the Senate. [If we were wrong in this matter, then he was equally so for he went with us at every step. Was he ignorant then of any thing which has since come to his knowledge? If so, he ought to have had the charity to suppose that we were ignorant of it too. What has Mr. Mangum done since his elevation to the Senate of the United States, to bring down on him the denunciation of the gentleman? Nothing, sir, that I know of, unless it was his omission to reciprocate the favor by voting for the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says that we ought to have given Nag's Head an advocate on the floor of the Senate.—Have we not done so? Both of the gentlemen elected have declared themselves favorable to the work, and have given a pledge to use their best exertions to have it effected. Is there any reason that they should reside in the district interested?—I take it, sir, that the reason is rather the other way. If the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank had been elected, members of Congress from other states might have supposed that since he had a direct local interest in the matter, he over-estimated its general utility. If on the other hand, it is seen that individuals who will not themselves derive any sort of advantage from the work, advocate it with ability and zeal, then they will the more readily be brought to the conclusion that the enterprize is one worthy of the patronage of the general government. The gentleman is totally mistaken when he says, that Mr. Graham declared that he knew very little about the matter. On the contrary, I remember, and my recollection is supported by that of several gentlemen present, that Mr. Graham declared at the very commencement of his remarks on the subject, that he was in a different situation with respect to Nag's Head, from most persons in the west;—that he had some years ago had occasion to examine into the propriety of opening the inlet, and that he was satisfied of its importance and practicability, had advocated it in the Legislature, and would endeavor to have it effected. But the gentleman says, he has no confidence in the declarations of Messrs. Graham and Mangum. That he "places no reliance on promises made on the eve of an election," and affirms with great vehemence, that he will not believe that these gentlemen are in favor of the project, until a bill for that purpose has been passed and ratified, and he sees it published in the National Intelligencer. These, sir, are most extraordinary declarations on the part of the gentleman. Why did he not make them in the caucus, where the persons assailed might have had an opportunity of defending themselves? What proof can he now bring forward to sustain them? If he should say that Mr. Mangum omitted, six years ago, to vote for the measure, that is not sufficient to support his present charges. And with respect to Mr. Graham, can he put his finger upon one act of his life to justify them against him? William A. Graham, sir, is a man of as much candor, truth and honor, as much firmness and consistency, as any I ever knew. When, therefore, he wantonly and without one particle of proof to support him, charges that gentleman with insincerity and hypocrisy, and says that until a law is passed, he will not believe in the truth of his declarations, the senator on this floor has taken an attitude which relieves me from all obligation to extend to him any extraordinary degree of forbearance. His course would be without a parallel on this occasion, were it not for that of the newspaper printed in his town, the remarks of whose editor, equally unjust, coarse, and impudent, appears to have pleased nobody but the gentleman himself.

The senator, in the next place, Mr. Speaker, lauds Mr. Macon as the greatest and wisest man the state ever produced. Mr. Macon himself was of a different opinion, if I have been correctly informed, he having declared that a certain gentleman in Edgecomb county was the greatest man he ever saw. He says further, that Mr. Macon was at only one caucus, and declared that it was no place for an honest man. In this matter too, unfortunately for his present purpose, the gentleman differs from Mr. Macon, he having been to more than *one* caucus. In fact, sir, as far as I have known the gentleman's views and Mr. Macon's, they differed entirely. What can be his motive for thus praising him now? Why, Mr. Macon, as I have understood, was not only opposed to the opening of Nagshead, but he was utterly hostile to all kinds of internal improvement whether made by the general or state government. But the gentleman tells us that he has always been in favor of internal improvements. Are we to understand, therefore, that the scales are now beginning to fall from the honorable senator's eyes, and that he is about to surrender up his former opinions? Again, sir, Mr. Macon was opposed to the United States Bank, and thought it unconstitutional. The gentleman is not only favorable to such an institution, but at the last session, he made a speech in favor of having three United States Banks at once, a sort of uncouth, hideous, three headed monster. Mr. Macon supported the election and the principles of Mr. Van Buren. But the Senator opposed both, I *rather* think, though, to tell the truth, sir, he has generally been so near the line which divides the parties, that at my distance, without taking a fine sight, I could not tell which side he was on. He declaims, with great vehemence, against caucusses, and says that he will let his constituents know what sort of things they are. Does he really believe that his constituents are so ignorant as to need information on the point, or that they will be humbugged by this sort of declamation? There is one species of caucus to which the Whig party generally, and I think the people also, are now opposed. I allude to meetings of the members of Congress to nominate presidential candidates. We denounced these, because the members of Congress were elected to make laws and not Presidents; and because the choosing of Presidents belongs exclusively to the people. But whoever blamed the members of Congress for having a meeting to determine whom they would run for the Speaker's chair, or for any other office which they have the right to fill? This is no more to be censured than a meeting of the people at home, to determine who are to be their county candidates, or for any other purpose, to the success of which union is necessary. It is a practice which has prevailed with all parties in our Legislature, from time immemorial. It is the right of each party, and duty of the majority, when a political office is to be filled, to have a conference of its members, with a view of selecting the person most acceptable, to be run. Had we taken a different course, we might have been divided by the running of several candidates, and after balloting perhaps for a week, our opponents would have made an election by uniting on the individual least acceptable to the Whig party generally. Had such an event occurred, we should have merited, as we should most assuredly have received, the censure of those who sent us here. It was far better to have a general meeting, and after a conference and interchange of views, to choose those individuals of sound Whig principles, who would be most acceptable to our political friends. If, therefore, the gentleman thinks that he can make any capital at home out of this proceeding, then he is at liberty to try it to the uttermost. He himself, he tells us, is especially a hater of caucusses, and yet, since he has been in the Legislature, I cannot learn that he ever declined going to any one to which he was invited; but, on the contrary, have understood that he generally took an active part in their proceedings. Early this session, it was publicly announced by the door keeper of the Commons, that there would be a meeting of the Whigs. The gentleman attended at the time appointed, and as soon as we organized, our object was stated, and a resolution was proposed that we should by ballot ascertain whom the majority preferred, and that we would all unite on those. Did the senator then, sir, fold his robes about him and retire in dignified disgust? or did he warn his Whig brethren to abandon such iniquitous doings? Not at all, sir; but he remained with us to the last, and took an active part in the discussion. And after a proviso was added to the resolution, that the individuals selected should be favorable to a United States Bank, and to a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands, it was understood to be satisfactory to all. The gentleman, with several other persons, was then nominated, and we adjourned until the next week, to give every member ample time to determine for whom he would vote. When the period arrived for us to assemble to ballot, it was to have been hoped that a few days of cool reflection would have enabled him to see the impropriety of caucuses. But not so, sir, for he met us again, and made a long speech in explanation of his views on various political points. His whole demeanor was just that of an individual who was pressing his own claims to the uttermost. He failed, however, to get the nomination, and he now declaims against caucuses. The gentleman has been a lawyer, and does he not know that when an individual is called into a court, if he intends to question the right of that court to determine the matter, he ought to do so in the first instance? If he does not then plead to the jurisdiction, but goes on, offers his evidence, argues his case, and there is a judgment given against him, it is too late then for him to turn about and deny the jurisdiction of the court. He goes into a caucus, and presses his case, and after the decision is against him, he denounces the whole concern. The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, reminds me of an anecdote which has been so often told, that it is perhaps not new to any senator. A vendor of lottery tickets went into a remote part of one of the western states: the novelty of the matter, and the prospect held out of getting rich so easily, gave his business a wonderful run. Among those who purchased tickets, was an individual as remarkable for the great size of his body as for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commenced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of its holder, drew only a blank. A dozen in succession met a similar fate, and there was a strong suspicion and much complaint, that all was not right. The stout man was particularly vehement, swearing that it was all a cheat and a fraud, and if they would let him get to the wheel, he'd smash the whole concern. He was held back and advised to wait a little. Presently his ticket came out, and with it the highest prize. He looked on a moment until he understood the matter, and exclaimed, "well, it's as fair a thing as ever was." If, sir, the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank had been the nominee of that caucus, then it would have been as "fair a thing as ever was."

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman accuses us of having been actuated by sectional feelings in this matter. Why, my constituents are more remote from Orange than his, and have even less in common with that county. So far were we from being influenced by such feelings, that they never entered into our calculations. That individual whom the whole west was most anxious to support, resided in the extreme east. I allude, sir, to Judge Gaston. Did the Senator make any effort to get that distinguished individual into the field? He received many solicitations from the west. I wrote to him myself, and when it was ascertained that he would not accept, we looked around for others. But we are asked if there were no gentlemen in the east worthy of the appointment? This, sir, is a question which it is not necessary for me to answer. The gentleman himself was the only person nominated. He was in our meeting, and why did not he present us with the name of some one from his section? But, no sir, every body else

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* Mr. Clingman feels it to be due to himself to make a brief explanation in relation to this speech. A day or two after it was delivered, he was politely waited upon by Mr. Lemay, and informed that Mr Shepard had given him a copy of his speech for publication; that his notes of the debate were rather imperfect, from the fact that his situation was an unfavorable one for hearing, and requested Mr. C., with the aid of his notes, to furnish the report. This he consented to do. The last star contained the speech of Mr. S, but many of the passages most objected to, have been stricken out, and in their stead have been inserted portions of his last speech, explanatory and defensive. It seems to be a mixture of two speeches, totally different in tone and matter, with some additional facts and arguments. Without questioning the right of Mr. S. to modify or retract any of his declarations which he may have seen reason to change, Mr. C. simply requests the public to bear in mind that this is a reply to Mr. S's speech as delivered, and not as published.

was pushed out of the way, and he alone was pressed on us with great earnestness. The case ought therefore to be stated thus: the gentleman was before us, and we did not choose him. Our omission to do so, he contends, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that we were hostile to his section of the state. Before, however, sir, I undertake to combat this reasoning, I will advert to another matter. There were in our meeting at least twenty Whigs, from what is called the Nagshead region; but the gentleman nevertheless obtained only eleven votes, the others going against him. Were these latter individuals hostile to their own section of the state? If they, his neighbors, overlooked his great merit, if the light was not bright enough to reach their eyes, is there no excuse for the deficiency of our vision, at the distance of five hundred miles, with many a high mountain and broad river between? But the gentleman will perhaps answer me, that a prophet has no honor in his own country. Conceding the justice of this argument, still it does seem to me that the gentleman might have had charity enough to suppose, that there could possibly be some reason for our conduct, other than sectional prejudice. If, however, he intends a thorough reformation of the Whig party, then, sir, let him begin with his own household.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the stating of some of the reasons why we did not support the gentleman. This is necessarily a personal matter, and therefore unpleasant to me. But he has selected his point of attack and chosen his ground, and I am obliged therefore to meet him on it. It will not, however, be necessary for me to speak of his capacity, farther than to say, that I regard the individuals selected as quite as well qualified intellectually for the office, as the gentleman himself. There were reasons furnished by his past course which operated on our minds. A friend of the senator once remarked in my hearing, that he had never acted with any party. Some individuals possibly may be too upright, others are too selfish and calculating to make much exertion for any party. What it was that caused the gentleman to take the course he has usually done, it is not my purpose to inquire. When I first observed his political movements, he was a member of Congress. He had been elected as, and was considered a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, but his speeches were chiefly admired by the opposition. He seemed principally to take a delight in praising the northern states, their manufactures, institutions generally, and their men. He defended on one occasion, if I remember aright, John Quincy Adams, but during all the time he was there, I never heard of his defending Gen. Jackson, or any of his measures, though both were assailed quite as often as his predecessor in the Presidential chair. He was afterwards understood to be opposed to the administration; but for several years his course, though for ought I know consistent with itself, was a singular one as respected the two great parties which divided the country. If not a fence man precisely as we understand the term, he always seemed so near it, as to be able to leap it. It was often difficult for us to know how he stood, for he mingled with our opponents occasionally. Not however as Homer describes Diomedes, who in the thickest of the fight penetrated so far into the adverse ranks, that his plumes were tangled with those of his enemies and the spectator knew not on which side to rank him. On occasions of this sort, the senator showed no anxiety to take the front of the column. But he appeared to mingle in a friendly manner with our opponents on some questions. We had heard also that his constituents entertained not long since, strong doubts with respect to his position. For a great while after the nomination of Gen. Harrison, he was opposed to him. I am aware, sir, that many Whigs did not declare for our candidate immediately, but after a week or two spent in examining his former course and his political principles, they did not hesitate to sustain him with the utmost zeal. Four months after his nomination, the gentleman to whom I am replying refused to go for him. His constituents then prepared to nominate some one else as the Harrison candidate for the Senate. Just at this time, the gentleman's views underwent some change, and he requested one of his friends to write to him a letter of inquiry as to his political opinions. It was done accordingly, and he replied that he would go for Harrison as a "choice of evils." From that time forward, I understand that he made very zealous professions of Whigism, and succeeded in satisfying his constituents, who elected him again. He now tells us that "he attaches very little weight to promises made on the eve of an election," and as it seems to me, he is now affording an illustration of the truth of his observation.

But, Mr. Speaker, he was willing to go for Gen. Harrison as a "choice of evils." Then, sir, he would not have answered our purpose. If we had elected him to the Senate, inasmuch as he regards Harrison as *evil*, he would have been bound to oppose his administration. It would have afforded us no sort of comfort to be told while the gentleman was doing this, that if Martin Van Buren were in the place, he would oppose him with still more vehemence. Nobody expects Mr. Van Buren to be his opponent, and the senator would no doubt have been able to find some third persons in the United States who is not quite so great an evil as Harrison, and whom he would therefore have supported in his stead. To fill a seat in the Senate, we wished to have an individual, who, though he might not be willing to support a measure which he disapproved, nevertheless did not think Gen. Harrison decidedly bad. Who on the contrary, regarded him as a good man, and a friend of his country; who approved the principles which are bringing him into power, and who would give him a cordial and energetic support while he stood by those principles. The gentleman from Perquimons and Pasquotank would not therefore have satisfied our wants in this matter. He did not appear to be entirely with us; he was not sufficiently decided, energetic and thorough going. I cannot, Mr. Speaker, better illustrate my view of him, than by relating a story, for which I am indebted to a friend from Rowan, in the other house. Just before the battle of Guilford, when both armies were very near each other, a countryman in the vicinity found himself overtaken by darkness as he was returning home. He was very apprehensive that he might be captured, and felt the more alarm, lest in such a contingency, the darkness should prevent his ascertaing into whose hands he had fallen. As he anticipated, he was hailed, and in a moment after, surrounded by bayonets. "Who are you?" was the first question propounded. He hesitated, in the hope of gaining time to ascertain the character of his captors, but at length gave his name slowly. "Which side are you for?—are you Whig or Tory?" Well, shem! if I must tell the truth, I did'nt want to fight mighty hard on neither side. It was evident, sir, from the whole bearing of the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, that he didn't want to fight mighty hard on either side.

In the next place, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman spoke of his own great exertions for the Whig cause, and said that he believed no one had made greater sacrifices in that behalf. Sir, I protest against considerations of this sort, guiding us in such a matter as we are now speaking of. If we were about to give a pension, then it would be proper to ask who *has done* most. But in selecting an individual for a place in the Senate, the proper inquiry is, who *will do* most for the state and the country. So far am I from being governed by sectional feeling in the matter, that I would vote for an individual who stood alone in a country, as soon as for any one else, if I thought him best qualified. Nevertheless, if the standard which the gentleman proposes for our guidance, should be adopted, then neither the county which he represents, nor that of Orange, would have been entitled to the places recently filled. When all the votes from Orange eastward were counted, we were in a minority. Yes, sir, in all that section of the state, as a party, we were beaten. But how did the Whig returns come from the West? They came down like the cataract from the mountain; they came like the waves of the ocean when the storms ride on them. But they were impelled by no calculations of self-interest. We never thought for a moment of what offices and emoluments would fall to our section. Sir, we may have been mistaken, our intellects may have been deluded and led astray, but no party was ever impelled by more generous impulses, than those which moved the great body of the Whigs every where. The spirit of '76 itself was not purer than that which animated them. We believed that the character of our government was rapidly changing, that our constitution was about to be destroyed, and our liberties lost, and we came into the struggle for their preservation, with the same high feelings that animated our ancestors on the battle fields of the revolution. If we succeeded, if we won the victory and made a wise use of it, then we knew that we, and those who are to come after us, would be a thousand times repaid for our exertions. But during this great struggle, it seems that the gentleman was thinking how much booty would be won, how many scalps would fall to his own share? If he was actuated mainly by selfish considerations of this sort, and if now disappointed in the distribution of the spoils, he quits us for that reason, then as a Whig, I am happy to bid the senator good morning.

Perhaps, however, it has all happened for the best. We Whigs have been more fortunate than Mr. Tazewell. He said that Mr. Van Buren had deceived him once. If the gentleman ever had such an intention, he did *not* succeed in deceiving the whig party *once*. He also complains, sir, that the caucus refused to make the opening of Nag's Head a part of the Whig creed. When the resolution was offered, I for one being favorable to the work, and thinking it could do no harm, was inclined to go for it, and so told some of my friends. They replied that it would be a most ridiculous proceeding, that though favorable to the improvement they regarded the adoption of the resolution as being just as absurd as the incorporation of a turnpike or a rail road into our political principles, and it was rejected. And who ever did hear, sir, during the late canvass, that this matter formed a part of the Whig doctrine? That, for example, Mr. Van Buren and his administration were opposed to the opening of Nag's Head, and that General Harrison and his friends had promised to effect it? What has most astonished me, Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter is the fact that the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank should have expected to make this sort of political capital out of the project. That he should have really believed that such a hobby could carry him into the Senate of the United States. I had a higher opinion of the gentleman's sagacity; indeed, sir, I had. It seems so strange, that he should have selected such a horse for such a race. Whether it will answer a better purpose as a rival for a political evolution, futurity must decide.

He is particularly indignant, that a meeting which refused to adopt the resolution above referred to, should have nevertheless passed one recommending a distinguished individual for the office of Attorney General of the United States. Since I offered the resolution with which he finds so much fault, the Senate will, without doubt, be willing to hear some explanations. I offered it, sir, without consulting the individual named in it, without knowing that he would accept the office, much less that he desired it — What is more, sir, it was presented without consultation with my Whig friends, though after it was reduced to writing, I showed it to two gentlemen who happened to sit near me, and when it was read, it appeared to be applauded on all sides. If the senator thought it wrong, why did he not say so then, and give us the benefit of hearing his objections. When the question was put, it was understood to have passed unanimously. [Mr. Shepard said he voted against it.] Then, sir, it must have been with a very soft voice, for all with whom I conversed about the matter, thought it had passed without opposition. Many of us desired that the distinguished gentleman, named in the resolution, should have been placed in the Senate. But before I left home on my way to this place, I had heard that he was not willing to accept the appointment. Since I came, I conversed with him myself, and he informed me that he was unwilling to be nominated for the station, and in fact, could not accept it under existing circumstances without too great a sacrifice. Regretting this determination on his part, I was anxious that he should be placed in that situation where his great abilities might be more usefully exerted. It seemed probable, too, that General Harrison would, as other Presidents have usually done, fill his cabinet by selecting from those whose names were presented in some mode, and I knew that this gentleman never would press his own claims to any office whatever. I may be permitted further to say, that I regard him as more eminently qualified for the office of Attorney General than any one else. The great men of a nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to my country, possessing an individual so gifted as George E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station where his great talents would be most useful. But the gentleman to whom I am replying calls him a Federalist. I shall not trouble the Senate with any discussion of this matter, further than to say, that if standing aloof from all contests for the spoils of victory, after it has been won; if declining to press his claims for office in any mode whatever, and actually refusing to be run by his friends, constitute a Federalist; and if, on the other hand, Democracy consists in seeking office with avidity; going into caucuses and urging one's own pretensions with all possible zeal, and then after a disappointment, denouncing all caucuses most outrageously; if, I say, sir, all this makes a man a Democrat, then the gentleman of whom I have been speaking and the senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, are likely long to remain on opposite sides.

We have had, Mr. Speaker, so many changes lately among the politicians, that one is inclined to be a little suspicious. On our southern border, Mr. Calhoun abandoned the Whig party because the spoils of victory would not enure to his benefit, and carried the whole state of South Carolina over with him. Is it hoped in any quarter, that the gentleman here will be able to affect a similar revolution in his district? He may perhaps disclaim all intention of going over to the Van Buren party, but he tells us that Gen. Jackson's administration failed because he had too large a majority, and that Gen. Harrison's majority is still larger. It is an inference of mine, therefore, that he expects the new administration to fail also. The democrats, too, say, that a portion of the Whigs, dissatisfied with the distribution of the offices, or from some other cause, will secede and unite with them upon a third man probably of the south. The gentleman being opposed to Gen. Harrison, because he regards him as an evil, and fighting on the same side with the democrats, whatever may be his intentions now, would very soon find himself indentified with them, just as Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding his declarations of continued hostility to the administration, from the mere fact of his fighting in the same ranks with its supporters, by sheer accident, fell into a complete union with them. On the happening of such an event, would the senator be able, by reason of his having previously, with much ingenuity, greatly exited the minds of the people of his district against the Whigs, upon the allegation of their indifference to the opening of the Inlet, and by charging them with tyranny over, and oppression of the east; would he, I say, be able to carry them over with him?

I know, sir, that he has always heretofore, but with what propriety I shall not now inquire, assumed to lead that section of the state. He seems to regard Nag's Head as a part of himself, and appears to act as though he believed his control over it was as complete as Mr. Calhoun's over the state of South Carolina. Nevertheless, I have no fears of the result. We North Carolinians are made of rather sterner stuff than our southern neighbors. We are accustomed to think for ourselves, and are less prone to obey the will of a leader. From a somewhat limited knowledge of the citizens of that district, I take the responsibility of saying on this floor, that truer and better Whigs do not breathe any where. If the gentleman did lead them heretofore, he has forfeited that right now. As long as Gen. Harrison is true to the principles he professes, they will be found, together with the Whigs of the west, sustaining him and his administration. I hazard the prediction that the gentleman, with all his industry and address, will not be able to carry over a respectable retinue.

Towards the close of his speech, sir, he declares himself utterly hostile to the bill now under discussion, because if it passes, it will take all the money now in the treasury. Let it be borne in mind, that at the last session of the Legislature, the gentleman voted that the state should take three-fifths in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the accomplishment of which, if the work had not failed, would have taken all the money then in the treasury, and have also required the borrowing of a still large sum. If, therefore, there had been any force in this objection, which I by no means admit, he has heretofore, by his own acts, nullified it utterly. Again, he says, that unless a general system of improvement is adopted, he will oppose this measue, and declares that until something is done for Nag's head, he "will sit doggedly sullen." This, sir, is a remakable expression to fall from the lips of an honorable senator, sent here to take care of the whole state of North Carolina. He "will sit doggedly sullen," until his section is provided for first, no matter what may be the amount of interest at stake elsewhere. If other senators were to adopt a similar rule of action, this body must at once cease to perform its functions. To this objection, I have the same reply as that to the former. Two years ago, though nothing had been done for Nag's head, and though no general system had been adopted, yet he voted for the Fayetteville and Western road. It is plain, therefore, that these two last objections do not operate at all on the gentleman, but they were evidently thrown in merely to make weight.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, endeavored to show that the West, so far from grasping at every thing, has in fact, as yet, had nothing for internal improvement; that nevertheless, it has taken up and carried all these measures for the benefit of the east, and it has even given to the project for opening the Inlet, a more liberal support than it received elsewhere. Farther, that in choosing senators, we were not influenced by sectional feelings, but that both the individuals were taken from the middle, and not from the west, where our strength as a party mainly lies. That our reasons for preferring those elected were not sectional, but purely political, it being our opinion, that they, of all the persons whose names were before us, would be most likely to sustain with ability the great principles which unite the Whigs as a party. Then, sir, the tyranny and oppression of which the gentleman speaks, exist only in his imagination, and I again appeal to the other senators from his section of the state, to act now as they have done heretofore.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 21.

The Captions of the Acts passed at the last session of our Legislature, and Mr. Clingman's speech in reply to Mr. Shepard, occupy so large a portion of our paper to day, that we have room for little else. The unprecedented state of the roads, however, for the last two weeks, has almost put a stop to the passage of the mails, and we are altogether without news of interest; it is well, therefore, under these circumstances, that we can present our readers with so rich a treat as the able speech of Mr. Clingman.

LAND RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, on the subject of the Public Domain, were passed in both Houses of the Legislature of this state, previous to their adjournment. We copy from the Raleigh Register.

Whereas, we believe that each of the United States being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the Public Domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or, in the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure; and we see with regret that by the introduction of bills, called "Preemption Bills," "Graduation bills," and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly to condemn in the most decided manner any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the Public Lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain among the States in an equitably ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

Baltimore Banks—The Resumption.—We learn that at a meeting of the Presidents of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore on Monday evening, the question of the resumption of specie payments came up, when a resolution was adopted by a decided vote, that it was inexpedient for the Banks of this city to resume, unless there was a simultaneous act of resumption on the part of the Banks of Virginia. This vote, we take it for granted, settles the question that there will be no resumption south of Pennsylvania at the present time. *American.*

Important from Florida.—It is stated that Col. Harney, who had proceeded into the Everglades with ninety men, succeeded in discovering the town of We-ki-kak, where he captured 29 women and children, and one warrior, and killed or hanged ten warriors.

An officer of the Army writes that from 60 to 70 Indian warriors have come in to the different Posts, with their rifles, which they surrendered, thus manifesting a willingness on their part to close the war.

At Fort Fanning, 11 warriors came in on Christmas day. At Tampa Bay, 15 wariors came in on the same day. Seven came to Fort King, in quest of Gen. Armistead. They afterwards left that Post, to seek him at Tampa Bay. At Cedar Key, 17 warriors surrendered themselves. Several others, (number not known,) came in at No. 4, a Post between Cedar Keys and Fort Fanning. Among those that have surrendered, there are but two or three Mickasuckies, the most indomitable of all the tribes. These warriors all came in at different Posts, within four days of each other.

Benton's proposition to tax the State Banks, as the National Intelligencer correctly remarks, is based upon the right and the duty of the federal government to regulate the currency of the country—a right and duty which carry with them, of course, the power, if need be, to charter a National Bank. Mr. Van Buren, in his Message of 1838, if we mistake not, repudiated this power over the currency, though it had been asserted by Gen. Jackson. We should like to know what is the opinion of the Richmond Enquirer upon this head *now?*

Lynch. Vir.

Punctual.—The New York American says that the Finance Commissioner of the State of Indiana has given notice that all the interest due by the State will be paid punctually on the 1st of January, at the Bank of the United States, and at the Merchants' Bank.

☞ We are making out our accounts, and transmitting them through the post office to subscribers in arrears. Those more convenient will be waited on by an agent. We hope in all cases our demands will be met in a spirit of justice and liberality, and with a promptness, which the many expenses connected with a printing office, for paper, type, &c. so imperatively require.

The regulations of the Post Office Department permit remittances to be made to editors through the Postmasters, free of charge, which our distant subscribers can avail themselves of.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 15th instant, of billious colick, Mrs. MARY STRAYHORN, consort of Maj. Samuel Strayhorn, in the fiftieth year of her age. The deceased was an agreeable wife, and an affectionate and kind mother. She had been a most exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died with strong faith in her Redeemer.

Died, in this county, on Tuesday the 29th of December last, Mr JAMES BALL, aged about 41 years. Also on the same day, an infant daughter of the same, aged about two years. Also on the 10th of January, Mr. Willie Ball, aged about 21, and Miss Ann Ball, aged about 7 years, children of Mr. James Ball; all of the scarlet fever.

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English stock I would sell.

JOSIAH TURNER.

January 19. 3t—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

Joseph S. Thompson vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term. 1840.

Nicholas Thompson vs *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1840.

John Bradsher vs. *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term. 1840.

Elizabeth Register vs *John A. Leath.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Leath, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 56—6w

Union Academy.

THE spring session of this school will commence on the 15th instant, and end on the 15th of June, including a term of five months, as usual. The tuition per session.

For the Preparitory Col. Course,	$12 50
English,	7 50
Minors,	5 00

Board six dollars per month. Care will be taken to cultivate the moral, physical and intellectual faculties of the students, for which purpose the peculiar seclusion and healthiness of the situation is remarkably adapted.

JNO. R. HOLT.

South-west Orange, Jan. 5. 55—4w

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Friday, the 22d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French, by a native,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sn.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM.
} Trustees.

REFERENCES:—Rev. Wm. M. Green, Professor at the University; Rev. Samuel J. Johnson, of Edenton.

January 6. 53—6w

Sir Matthew Hale's opinion respecting stage plays.—Use not those recreations that are too expensive of time, and that rather indispose you for your ordinary business, than fit you for it; and in both these respects, I do forbid you the frequenting of stage plays, for they are a great consumer of time, and do also take up and possess the mind and phantasy, that they render the ordinary and necessary business of your life unacceptable and nauseous, and will take away your mind from it. This I speak knowingly. From my age of eighteen years till this moment, which is near seven and forty years, I have not seen a play, nor will I be drawn from it upon any solicitation whatever.

The Proportion.—A writer in the Norfolk Beacon states, that France has in her navy one gun for every seventy tons of her mercantile marine. England has one gun for every one hundred tons; and the United States, one for every seven hundred. The mercantile tonnage of England is one quarter greater than ours, that of France three quarters less.

The Horrors of War.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, adverting to the progress of events in Algiers, furnishes this frightful picture:—

"A strong column of 5000 men marched to revictual the garrison of Miliana, and when they arrived they found that out of 1250 men who had been left there in June, 800 were dead, about 400 were sick, and 57 only were capable of supporting the fatigues of the march back to Algiers. Of the 400 sick, the half were too ill to be removed, and the others were conveyed to the hospital of Bouffarick. The destructive work was effected within four months. They were even in want of every necessary. The flour was spoiled and full of worms. They had neither wine, brandy nor salt. The water of the wells had been rendered putrid by the bodies of the Jews whom the Arabs had thrown into them for that purpose on evacuating the city. There remained but eleven oxen, and the men had been on quarter rations for a month past." They would in fact inevitably have been starved if their numbers had not been thinned by numerous deaths. They had employed the first month in making fortifications, but a raging hot wind arose and carried off great numbers. The stock of febrifuge medicines, which had been laid in upon a calculation for one hundred patients, was entirely exhausted. The town had been constantly blockaded by the Arabs until the arrival of the troops. The latter were harassed on their march by continual attacks, but they always repulsed the enemy, and finally reached their destination with a loss of only 300 killed and wounded, while that of the Arabs was presumed to amount to 1200."

Cave of the Waldenses.—The following description of one of the caverns into which the Waldenses fled for safety from their persecutors, may give some idea of the ingenuity which these afflicted people were compelled to exert for their own safety, as well as the natural asylums in many of the mountains which were afforded them by Divine Providence. Near the lofty and projecting crag which soars above Mount Faudelin, there was a natural cavern, which the inhabitants of the *commune*, (department or district,) of La Torre contrived to make a secret hiding place. This cavern, in which three or four hundred might conceal themselves, was vaulted, and shaped not unlike an oven, with clefts in the rock which served for windows, and even for loop holes; and prepared with recesses which answered the purpose of watch-houses, from whence they might observe the motions of their assailants. There were also several chambers within this vast cave, accommodation for cooking meat, and a large fountain well supplied with water. It was impossible to enter it, except by one hole at the top; and those who were in the secret, could only let themselves down one at a time, and by a very slow and gradual process, with the assistance of steps or foot-holes cut in the rock. In fact, it was like descending into a mine; and one or two resolute men might easily defend the entrance against the assault of any force that could be brought against them.

History of the Waldenses.

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarborough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough, Dec. 19 53—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1841, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
Albert G Bird
Wm. Bowie, sr.
Sylvester Bettis
Edward Bridge
James R Bryan 2
John A Bembury

C
Wm Cebch
Susan Cheek
James N Craig
Daniel Cloud
Lemuel Carrol
James P Clark
Hardy Cobb
Saml J Calvert

D
Alvis Durham
Wm Dood
D W Dillehay

F
Abisha Fawcett

G
John Graves
Sukey Gardner
Thos Griffin, sr. care of S Moore

H
Wm W Halsey
Miss Susan Hardin
Stephen Horner
David Hart
Frederick N Harward
Eliza Horn
Zeno Haydock or Thos Thomson

J
James Jeffries
Wm Johnston

K
Peter Kestlo
Mary Ann Kincey

L
Henry A London

M
A Marx
Rev Jno A McMannen
Dr Alexander Morrow
Adeline Mitchel

N
Hillman Neville

O
C J Orrell
Sarah O Daniell

P
John Porterfield

R
William Rodwell
Christopher Roberts
John E Rogers
Mrs Emily Ray

S
Oren B Savage 2
Dr J Sheppard 2
Wm J Sparrow 2
Peter Stewart
Mrs Mary E Stanly 3
L A Sledge
John Sloan
Rev Daniel Stratton

U
John Underwood

W
Carleton Walker
Wm B Williams
John Williams, jr.
Henderson Wood
Samuel Woods 2
Benjamin Wheley
Madison H Wilder
T M Wright
John Wilkinson

Y
Wm E Yellowley

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

January 5. 54—

An English Teacher WANTED.

THE Board of Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, are desirous to engage some competent person to take charge of the English Male Academy belonging to the town. It is believed that a sufficient number of scholars could be procured to make the undertaking profitable to any one who could command the confidence of the community. Immediate application is requested; and may be made to the Magistrate of Police.

E. A. HEARTT, *T. Clerk.*

January 7. 54—4w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Jackson Kent, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, on the 8th of December 1840, four stray HOGS, marked as follows: a crop on the left ear, and swallow fork on the right ear; one of them is blue, one with a white list, one dark smutted, and two black spotted; supposed to be about two years old. Valued at five dollars.

JNO. A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 6. 54—

Look at This!

ALL persons indebted to me by Note are requested to come and settle them, and all persons idebted to me by Accounts are requested to settle them with Cash or Notes, as I wish to close my books up to this time, 1st of January 1841.

A. PARKS.

January 5. 54—5w

Notice.

I HAVE reason to believe, that many persons, traders and millers, in Orange county, have incurred the penalty fixed by law for failing to have their weights and measures regulated by me as the standard keeper of the county; These are to notify all concerned, that I shall proceed against all delinquents in one month from the date of this notice.

WILLIAM HORTON,
Standard keeper for Orange.

January 7. 54—

Land for Sale.

HIT OR MISS, twelve miles north west from Hillsborough, four hundred acres of LAND for sale, wholesale or retail. The land will justify the price.

THOMAS REEVES.

December 23. 53—4w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JNO. A. BINGHAM.

English Department conducted by A. C. LINDSEY.

December 10. 51—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for four weeks.

FEMALE SCHOOL
In Hillsborough.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday 11th of January.

Terms:

For English studies,	$17 50
" Latin,	10 00
" French,	15 00
" Drawing and Painting,	10 00
" Music,	25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the pupil is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for $10 per month, including every thing.

December 9. 51—

Raleigh Register, and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, insert once a week for four weeks.

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,
suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black,
Blue,
Invisible Green,
Drab,
Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black,
Drab, and
Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin,
Silk, and
Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French,
German, and
English, } MERINOES.

Plain,
Figured,
Black, and
Black & Lead, } MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H. BROWN & CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved on the 25th day of October last, by its own limitation. The books and accounts are placed in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is authorised to collect the debts and close the ebusiness.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
WM. H. BROWN.

January 14. 55—4w

Boot and Shoe Store
AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities,
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

John U. Kirkland vs. *Thomas Hunter.* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and replevin the property levied on and plead to issue, that judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

Price Adv. $4 50. 55—

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

Fairfield Academy.

THE next session of this school, (six miles N. W. of Hillsborough,) will commence on Monday the 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $5 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
Ancient Languages, 12 50

No deduction, for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from 6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

December 15. 52—

Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmatic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academical course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities. No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending.—Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14. 49—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and sending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. *Elisha Taylor.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *Clerk*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—6w

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applictions must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48—

Brandreth's Pills.

A CERTAIN and Universal Medicine, as has been fully established by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered in, a CURE in every form of the Great Ones Diseases, all having the same origin, and originating in one from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blued vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—1y

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 44—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb, agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year